





## LETTER TO A PASTOR.

DORCHESTER, April 8, 1836.

TO MY BELOVED PASTOR:

Rev. and Dear Sir—I humbly invoke your pardon for this intrusion. I speak to you as your superior in age, intellect and experience—yet, every thing. I am one, Sir, that feels from the bottom of my soul when my country is in peril, when bleeding humanity groans, when political, civil, moral and religious privileges and rights are trampled upon.

On the day set apart for special fasting, humiliation and prayer, for the forgiveness of our many and great sins, for the evils and transgressions of our country, for the perpetuity of those blessings which have ever been bestowed upon us as a people, and state, and nation, by the benevolent and all-glorious Giver and Preserver, you from the sacred desk specified the many evils of the land, and among them the sin of Slavery. This you called one of the 'greatest evils' in this our beloved country. One of the 'greatest evils,' and yet, we must let it alone. We must not talk about it, preach about it, pray about it, nor write about it, nor use any effort to correct so 'great' an evil.

Is that your doctrine? Why let it alone? Because, you say, 'it is an exciting subject.' Is it not exciting to Mahometans for their blindness and sin? Is it not exciting to the Catholics to preach against their institutions, against the torture and rack? Is it not exciting to Hindoos, to discuss, in their own language, the awful practices their religion inculcates—the funeral pile on which the widow burns? Is it not exciting to the deluded Pilgrims to the temple of Mecca, to preach to them, or circulate among them, in language they understand, tracts exposing their darling idolatry? The blood flowing from missionary veins may answer. Is it not exciting to the rum seller, to discuss the great and cursed evil of dealing out death and destruction to his fellow-beings? Is it not exciting to a hardened sinner to preach to him, in plain terms which cannot be misunderstood, 'thou art the man'?

If this great national sin, this heinous sin in the sight of God, must not be discussed on the principle you lay down, because it is exciting to dealers in flesh, blood, and souls, in the image of our God, no evil can or must be assailed from the bench, the pulpit, or the press.

Can you, Sir, from that sacred, consecrated place, declare that sin, however great, must not be discussed, because the authors of those sins are excited? Will you stop our mouths, crush our press, and scatter to the four winds our dearest rights, because the southern slaveholder is held up to view as committing an aggravated sin against High Heaven? 'Without freedom of speech and the press, there can be no security for the enjoyment of any other rights.' You, Sir, on the principle you inculcate, may, in a few years, be forced from your high vocation, because you offend and excite your hearers, in consequence of preaching against their sins. 'Liberty of speech and of the press, is recognized in all our American Constitutions and Bills of Rights, as the chief among the inalienable rights of human beings.'

I would not on any account address you at this time, if I could forbear. I feel, deeply feel, for my brothers and sisters who are trampled upon. I feel for two millions and a half of immortal beings, who were created in the image of their Creator, and destined to live forever and ever in heaven or hell. I feel for one-sixth part of my countrymen who are denied the privilege of acquiring an education. I feel for those who are denied the blessings and endearments of home, 'sweet home'—who are denied the blessings of the Gospel. I feel for those who are oppressed, and cannot tell of their woes. I feel for those who are deprived of a mother's and a sister's love—father's and a brother's protection. Never! never! never!!! till the blood is chilled in these veins—never, till this voice is forever silent in death—never, till yonder sun sets to me for the last time, will I hold my peace, or forbear to use every effort to bring about the glorious millennium—the glorious jubilee, when all will be love—when the oppressed shall be forever free.

Yours, respectfully,

A FRIEND TO ALL MANKIND.

## LETTER FROM MR. STANTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. April 6, 1836.

Brother Garrison:—

Our fellow laborer, Theodore D. Weld, has just completed a course of fourteen lectures in this city. They were delivered under embarrassing circumstances—it being difficult to obtain a suitable house for the lectures, (or, rather, a house suitably located,) and protracted meetings, sometimes one and sometimes four, being in progress during the whole course. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the audiences were always large, and frequently the house was crowded to overflowing. Brother Weld, as usual, struck heavy blows, dealing death and destruction to the arguments and objections of our opponents, and vindicating in his peculiarly original, logical and majestic style of oratory, the lofty and soul-stirring doctrines of Abolitionists. As the immediate result of his labors, between 800 and 900 new members have already joined the male and female Anti-Slavery Societies of this city. A majority are males.

While here, he lectured in the town of Brighton, to an intelligent farming population. At the close of his second lecture, which was three hours and a half long, he called for a vote, and up rose the whole mass, with half a dozen exceptions, the house being full, declaring for abolition doctrines and measures. He also lectured with his accustomed success in Bergen, a town in this vicinity, and at the close of his lecture, organized a Society of two hundred members. The farmers—the independent working men, are with us when they understand us. From here, brother Weld goes to Brockport and Lockport.

It is hoped that he will return here before long, and complete his Bible argument, which he was unable to do now, so great was the pressure upon him for labor in other places. I have heard nearly all his Bible argument. I think he triumphantly vindicates the Old and New Testaments from the charge of sanctioning or having ever sanctioned for a moment, at any time, in any country, the principle that man can rightfully hold man as property—that the image of God can rightfully be held as merchandise—that it is right, under any circumstances, to trample upon or overlook the fundamental and sacred distinction which God has made between a man and a thing. He not only vindicates the Bible in its general principles from such a charge, but he removes every difficulty growing out of the Jewish dispensation and the teachings of our Saviour and his Apostles, and deals annihilation to the blasphemous doctrine that God has ever sanctioned the inbrutizing of his own image.

I hope to see you at New-York in May. Let us trust in God, and keep humble, and He will bless.

Yours ever,

H. B. STANTON.

**COLONIZATION.**—We learn by the Washington Globe, that the Managers of the American Colonization Society have received intelligence from their friends in the Southern and Western States, that the cause of Colonization is suffering in those sections of country for the want of an active and intelligent agent; and they have therefore determined to send their able Secretary, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, to visit the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. He will set out in a few days, and will be absent most of the summer.—*Philadelphia Star.*

## BOSTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

## REPORT AND RESOLVES ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

By this Report and these Resolves, we are enabled to discover how much light there is in the brain, and how much humanity in the heart, of the Hon. GEORGE LUNT, the Chairman of the Committee by whom they have been submitted to the Legislature of this State. Where intellect is diminutive, nature must sometimes sustain the responsibility, and personal rebuke or condemnation is therefore inadmissible. But where there is no flesh in the heart, but the heart itself is adamant, it is proper to blend indignation with compassion, and to brand its possessor as the enemy of mankind.

No man has ever been truly thankful to God, for the enjoyment of the countless privileges of freedom, who justifies or winks at the oppression of any human being. No man can be truly patriotic, whose sympathies are on the side of the tyrant, and hostile to the claims of the victim of tyranny. No man is worthy of the name of a republican, whose practice is in opposition to his theory, and whose theory is adverse to the inalienable rights of every man. Above all, no man can be recognized as a Christian, who admits that his guiltless brother may justly be held and treated as an article of merchandise.

If, then, it shall appear, that Mr. LUNT, and those of his associates who subscribe to the sentiments contained in his Report, are destitute of gratitude, both to God and to man, for the liberty which they possess; that they are contempters of the principles and truths set forth as self-evident in the Declaration of Independence; that they shake hands with thieves, and are partakers with adulterers; that they not only wink at the enslavement of a large portion of their own countrymen, but boldly contend that it is just and lawful; and that they fear not to rank beings, created a little lower than the angels, among goods and chattels, and four-footed beasts; then it will follow that they are dangerous members of society, more dangerous legislators, and most corrupt expositors of Christian morality and duty.

In examining this Report, to appreciate its enormity, it is of primary importance to remember—

1. *The age in which we live.* It is 'the end of the world,' so far as time has transpired, opulent with the knowledge, and instructed by the experience of all past ages; at the highest point of human progression; distinguished above all others for light, liberty, moral renovation, unexampled enterprise. It is the nineteenth century of the Christian era.

2. *The land of our birth.* Professedly, the asylum of the oppressed, the home of liberty and equality, rescued by a bloody struggle from the civil despotism of the mother country, independent, pre-eminent enlightened, boastful of its humanity and freedom.

3. *The theory of our government.* Anti-monarchical, republican, asserting the natural equality of the human race, eschewing oppression, 'deeming an injury done to the meanest citizen an insult to the whole Constitution,' inculcating resistance to tyrants as obedience to God, professedly based upon Christianity.

4. *The first article of the Constitution of Massachusetts.* 'All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.' This Constitution Mr. Lunt and his associates have sworn to support.

5. *The condition of two millions and a half of our countrymen.* By law, 'deemed, sold, taken, and reputed to be chattels personal in the hands of their owners and possessors, their executors, administrators and assigns, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.' Of course, they are deprived of the liberty of speech and of the press, liberty of locomotion, liberty of religious worship; they cannot have a trial by jury, or the benefit of testimony; they cannot marry; they cannot obtain instruction; they cannot accumulate property; in fine, they are the most pitiable objects on the face of the earth.

6. *The demand of the South.* That the citizens of this Commonwealth shall cease to sympathize with the oppressed, and to plead for their emancipation, under severe pains and penalties!

Now let us briefly examine the Report. The Committee affirm, that they 'have devoted to this momentous subject, the deep and serious attention which its merits obviously demand.' If this be true—if they have been patient in investigation, or reflective or deliberate in preparing their report, then they have not the poor excuse of negligence or precipitancy, in extension of its abominable sentiments. But it is no breach of courtesy or charity to distrust their assertion. If they refused to pay respectful attention to a body of delegates appointed and authorized to appear before them, but treated that body with scornful indifference and despotic contempt, even publicly in the hall of legislation—it is quite probable, nay, it is demonstrated by the tenor of their Report, that the 'attention' they have paid to the subject has had exclusive reference, and has been wholly subservient to the base requirements of the filthy amalgamators and brutal woman-whippers at the South.

The Committee are induced 'to respond, in the most explicit manner, to the strong demands which they [certain southern legislatures] make upon the justice and honor of the Commonwealth.'—The language of the various documents in the possession of the Committee is such as needs no comment to vouch for its sincerity!—The appeal which is addressed to us by our sister States is indeed of the most solemn and affecting character.—A recapitulation of these 'strong demands' will enable the reader to appreciate the Committee's sense of 'justice and honor':—

'Resolved, That our sister States are respectfully requested to enact PENAL LAWS, prohibiting the printing within their respective limits, all such publications as may have a tendency to make OUR SLAVES discontented with their present condition, or to incite them to insurrection.'—[Legislature of North Carolina.]

'We have, therefore, a claim on the governments of the non-slaveholding States, not only moral and social, but of indispensable constitutional obligation, that this nuisance shall be abated.'—Your Committee would be inclined to recommend to this Legislature to make an explicit DEMAND on the non-slaveholding States, for the passage of PENAL LAWS by their Legislatures, providing for the punishment of the incendiaries within their limits, who are engaged in an atrocious conspiracy against our right of property and life. We concur entirely in the view which our own executive [Gov. McDuffie] takes of the grounds, on which our right to DEMAND the enactment of such conservative legislation rests. Under a LAW honestly passed, to meet this crime against society, and treason against the Union, &c.—Resolved, That the legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non-slaveholding States, announces to her co-states her confident expectation, and she earnestly requests, that the governments of these States will promptly and effectually SUPPRESS all

those associations within their respective limits, purporting to be abolition societies, and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish and distribute newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, and pictorial representations, calculated and having an obvious tendency [e. g. the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of Massachusetts] to excite the slaves of the southern States to insurrection and revolt.—*Resolved,* In order that a salutary negative may be put on the mischievous and unfounded assumption of some of the abolitionists, the non-slaveholding States are requested to disclaim, by legislative declaration, all right, either on the part of themselves or the government of the United States, to interfere in any manner with domestic slavery, either in the States or the Territories where it exists.—[Legislature of South Carolina.]

'Resolved, That it is deeply incumbent on the people of the north to crush the traitorous designs of the abolitionists, and that we look with confidence to such movements on their part as will effectually put an end to impertinent, fanatical and disloyal interference with matters settled by the Constitution.'—[Legislature of Georgia.]

'Resolved, That it is the decided sense of this general assembly, that we call upon our sister States, and respectfully request them to enact such PENAL LAWS, as will finally put an end to the malignant deeds of the abolitionists, calculated to destroy our peace, and sever this Union.'—[Legislature of Alabama.]

'Resolved, That the non-slaveholding States of the Union are respectfully, but earnestly requested, promptly to adopt PENAL ENACTMENTS, or such other measures as will effectually suppress all associations within their respective limits, purporting to be, or having the character of, abolition societies; and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish, or distribute, newspapers, pamphlets, or other publications, calculated or having a tendency to excite the slaves of the southern States to insurrection and revolt.'—[Legislature of Virginia.]

These insolent and daring requirements—which are enough

—to stir a fever in the blood of age, And make an infant's sinews strong as steel—

are recognized by the Hon. George Lunt and his associates, as 'appeals to our justice as men; to our sympathies as brethren; to our patriotism as citizens; to the memory of the common perils and triumphs of our ancestors and theirs [remember, these perils and triumphs were in behalf of liberty, not of slavery]—to all the better emotions of our nature; to our respect for the constitution; to our regard for the laws; to our value for [?] the institutions of the country; to our hope for the security of all those blessings [gag-laws included] which the UNION, and that only, can preserve to us'!!! And the Committee have the brazen audacity to say, that 'in remembering that they are men of Massachusetts, they are incapable of meanly forgetting that they are also Americans'!!! They are a disgrace to the Commonwealth, and merit the execration of a free people. Their spirits are too servile, their hearts too callous, for NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA. Will the people of this Commonwealth bear to be told by any of their representatives, that demands for the passage of GAG LAWS on the subject of southern despotism, appeal to their patriotism, their justice, to their respect for the constitution, to all the better emotions of their nature? Never! Yet this is the treasonable language of the Committee. If the Committee believe what they affirm, then may the south demand of them, in a voice of thunder, why they have not proposed to the Legislature, instead of a string of idle resolutions, the passage of penal laws, in accordance with the wishes of the south, which, as the Committee testify, accord with the dictates of justice and patriotism, and are authorized by the American Constitution? Why are they thus treacherous? Why do they skulk from duty? Why do they ask the Legislature to pursue a course entirely different from that marked out by the southern soul-drivers—a course which will not remedy, but will greatly aggravate the 'evil' of 'agitation'? Why do they eat their own words, refute their own doctrines, blow hot and cold with the same breath, dash the expectations of their southern brethren to the ground, when raised to the highest point, and when penal enactments are demanded, absurdly recommend, as the climax of legislative action, to the citizens of this Commonwealth, that they 'carefully abstain' from a discussion of the rights of man? Oh, for the best of all reasons, say the Hon. George Lunt & Co. 'It is enough, in the opinion of your Committee, that the precedent [the passage of a gag-law in favor of unlimited despotism] seems of dangerous tendency.' Ah! no doubt, and somewhat unconstitutional withal. But how can this evasion be reconciled with 'the strong demands [for this very precedent] which the south makes upon the justice and honor of the Commonwealth'? In requiring this precedent, if it appeal to our sympathies as brethren, to our patriotism as citizens, to our hope for the security of all those blessings which the Union can preserve to us, pray tell us, Messrs. Lunt & Co. how its establishment can be of 'dangerous tendency'? You discourse most excellent nonsense—but where is the humor of it? You aggravate your voice so that you roar as gently, at the conclusion, as any sucking-dove. Yours is a most lamentable comedy, but there are things in it that will never please.

**THE CABINET OF FREEDOM.**  
Six years ago, a newspaper paragraph in opposition to American slavery was a curiosity. It is now extremely difficult for the most watchful and active abolitionist to keep pace with the anti-slavery literature of the day.—The press is constantly teeming with publications of almost every conceivable size and shape, on all sides of the great question of HUMAN RIGHTS, but chiefly on the right side. This is good evidence that public attention is at length arrested, and that the thirst for information is general and ardent among the people. At the outset, in every work of reform, the supply (however limited) commonly exceeds the demand; but when the demand becomes larger than the supply, and the supply is enormous, as in the present case, it is time for THE REFORMER to rejoice in hope, that the object of his labors is soon to be brought to a triumphant conclusion.

'THE CABINET OF FREEDOM' is a new anti-slavery publication, to appear regularly every two weeks, under the supervision of the Hon. William Jay, Prof. Bush, and Gerrit Smith, Esq., at New-York. Each number will contain 43 pages duodecimo, and will be sold in numbers, if required, at 6-14 cents, except when illustrated with engravings, or afforded to subscribers at \$2 per annum, payable in advance. The object of this work is to give historical facts respecting the legal abolition of the African slave-trade, and the rise and progress of anti-slavery sentiments and triumphs in various parts of the world. The names of its distinguished supervisors render any special recommendation of the work quite unnecessary: we presume it will obtain a wide circulation, diffusing information, and stimulating to the performance of good works. It is stated, in the prospectus, that these gentlemen 'will be responsible for the general character of the articles, but not for all the opinions and assertions they may contain'—but we hope, whenever those opinions or assertions shall be deemed by them corrupt or unsound, they will designate them as such, that the reader may know to what they implicitly subscribe, or wherein there is need of caution or doubt.

Three numbers have already been printed, and are occupied with an account of the abolition of the Slave Trade.

## IMPORTANT DECISION.

¶ The Philadelphia Evening Star informs us of an important decision recently made by Judge Baldwin, in the Supreme Court—that when a runaway slave is reclaimed, it is necessary that he shall be tried before a jury; on the principle of Constitutional law, that every man is entitled to a fair and impartial trial before twelve of his peers. It has long been a horrible anomaly in the administration of justice in the free States, that the southern slave-mongers have been allowed to seize men, women and children, and hurry them into bondage, as runaway slaves, without a trial by jury, but simply by claiming them on oath before a justice of the peace, or a judge, as their property. It is a palpable and flagrant violation of the U. S. Constitution, which ought never to be permitted again in any free State. The preamble to that great charter of our rights is as follows:

'We, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, [not one quarter, or one half, or two-thirds, or three quarters, but all the people,] in order to form a more perfect union, ESTABLISH JUSTICE, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of LIBERTY to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

Properly construed, this preamble presupposes oppression and slavery, in any and in every form, wholly unwarrantable, and consequently is a warrant for a general emancipation of the slaves, not by an act of Congress or of a State Legislature, but independently of both—i. e. by the people of each State, and of the several States. By the U. S. Constitution, an American slave is a creature unknown, and every American bondman is a freeman. By the same instrument, it is certain that every slaveholder who swears to support it, in spirit and in truth, is guilty of perjury.

Runaway slaves have been claimed and given up under Section 21 of Article 4th.

'No person [but a slave by southern laws is not a person, but a thing, and a thing is certainly not a person, nor can a thing elope, except it be a beast or an insect, and a man, though black, is not a beast nor an insect]—no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be DUE.'

It is of no consequence to say, that the above section was intended to connive at the degradation and enslavement of a sixth portion of our fellow-countrymen. If they who framed and ratified the Constitution failed to accomplish this wicked design, by adopting a phraseology that is fatal to its execution, then liberty and humanity, and truth and righteousness, have the greater reason to rejoice. It is sufficient to affirm, that, according to the intelligent usage of language, and the interpretation of common sense and common honesty, this Section of the Constitution gives no countenance to slavery. The person eloping may be a fraudulent person, but not a slave. The service or labor claimed must be 'due' to the claimant: but what judge or jury will have the hardihood to decide, that the victims of plunder are indebted to the plunderers, or that the oppressed owe any thing to the oppressors?

The conclusion, then, to which the people of the free States must come, is this—that southern slavery is a violation of the U. S. Constitution, that it must be resisted as such, and that a runaway slave cannot be sent back into bondage in accordance either with the letter or the spirit of the Constitution.

The 1st Article of the Amendments to the Constitution is as follows:

'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.'

To nearly one half of the inhabitants south of Mason and Dixon's line, the free exercise of religion is prohibited; the freedom of speech and of the press is not only abridged, but entirely destroyed, not only to them but to their advocates; and their right peaceably to assemble, and to petition for a redress of grievances, is wrested from them by the strong arm of despotism. The slave population is equal, numerically, to the entire population of New-England. The inhabitants of six States, then, out of the twenty-four, are held in brutal, worse than brutal subjection—and this, it is pretended, is not only sanctioned but upheld by the American Constitution! by that Constitution which was formed by 'the people of the United States,' in order to 'establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty' to themselves and their posterity!

By the 5th Article, 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.' The words in italic unquestionably secure the right of a trial by jury, &c. &c. to the individual arrested as a runaway slave.

Is it alleged that the slave is a criminal, guilty of defrauding his master, by running away? By the 6th Article it is provided—'In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed,' &c. Such a right was never yet enjoyed by a slave in this country.

Is it to recover damages, that the slave is seized? By the 7th Article, 'In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.'

At least, it is obviously within the original and reserved rights of each State, to secure a trial by jury to every individual within its limits, whose personal liberty is at stake. Indeed, no person can be arrested as a slave in this Commonwealth, without violating the Constitution of the State, the very first article of which is in the following words:

'ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.'

The following is the oath of allegiance prescribed by Act 6th of the Amendments to the Constitution, to be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:

'I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and WILL SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION THEREOF. So help me God.'

No civil officer of this State, therefore, can arrest or imprison, or cause to be arrested or imprisoned, as a slave, any human being within the limits of the Commonwealth, whether a citizen or complotite, without being guilty of perjury. Hence it follows, that every runaway slave, escaping into this State, is legally, morally, constitutionally entitled to protection

from his pursuers, and ought effectually to receive it in all cases. This accords with the 7th Art. of our State Constitution:

'Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men.'

Article 12th is as follows:

'No subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, deported, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.'

Article 29th is to this effect:

'It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges, as free, impartial, and independent, as the lot of humanity will admit.'

Notwithstanding these constitutional safeguards and judicial provisions, a southern slaveholder, or his deputy, is allowed at any time to seize a colored person in this State, and claim him or her as his slave, (is being unknown to the U. S. Constitution, or to the Constitution of this Commonwealth,) before a Justice of the Peace, and the victim is often hurried into bondage—in no instance a trial by jury being allowed him in defence of his liberty! FREE CITIZENS have frequently been kidnapped in this manner—such facilities do we grant to the prowling agents of southern men-stealers!

The decision of Judge BALDWIN, if correctly reported, is of great importance, which ought long since to have obtained in all our Courts. Whenever a southern emissary, or any recant constable or sheriff in his behalf, shall dare to seize a man as a slave in our midst, we trust the act will be resisted as unconstitutional, with all legal ability and faithfulness.

We have often had occasion to speak of the wickedness of the national compact, in reference to slavery; but our denunciation of it has been extorted in view of the construction which has been put upon certain articles in the Constitution of the United States, by the supreme and the inferior courts—by the physical co-operation of the free States to keep the slaves in bondage—and by the tacit recognition of slavery which was made on the adoption of the Constitution, between the several States.

## SLAVERY FOREVER!

What will not republican despots do! The following is a part of the Constitution submitted for the approval of Congress by the Territory of Arkansas, as a preliminary measure to its admission into the Federal Union—

'The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of the owners. They shall have no power to prevent or punish as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, save the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to prevent slaves from being brought to this State as merchandise, and also to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity.'

And a bill for the admission of Arkansas, (with this article in her Constitution,) into this confederacy, has passed the Senate of the United States, with the opposition only of six members. Where is the spirit (not of '76, but slumbered long ago,) but of 1819? Then, when Missouri was seeking admission into the Union as a slave state, the citizens of Boston raised themselves. A large meeting was held in the State House—and several of our most distinguished citizens—with Daniel Webster at their head—were appointed a Committee to remonstrate against such an addition to this Federal Republic! They saw danger then. Do they see none now? Yes. But it is the danger of blasting their hope of offering the election of a northern candidate for the Presidency—and therefore they will consent that Slavery shall be perpetual,—i. e. if human law, or the will of southern slaveholders, can make it so.

In the United States Senate, the Bill to provide for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, came up in its third reading. Having been read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr. Benton said a few words about the application from Arkansas having been put into the hands of a Senator from a non-slaveholding State, while the Michigan application came through a Senator from a slaveholding State. He considered this as an illustration of the decay of the spirit of chivalry.

Mr. Swift and Mr. Prentiss, (both from Vermont,) briefly stated their objections to the form in which these new States had come to Congress for admission, and also to the clause in the Constitution which makes slavery perpetual in the new State.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Morris advocated the admission of the new States, on the ground that they were entitled by their numbers to come here for admission, had a right to frame their own Constitution, and might prohibit or perpetuate slavery at their pleasure.

Mr. Porter, in consequence of the irregularity of the proceeding, declared he could not vote for the Bill.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, thought the Bill less objectionable than that for the admission of Michigan, and stated that he should vote for it, as the precedent had been established.

The question was then taken on the passage of the Bill, and it decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Cuthbert, Ewing, (of Illinois) Ewing, (of Ohio) Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, (of Alabama) King, (of Georgia) Linn, McKen, Mangum, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, Knight, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Swift.

¶ Let the example of Philadelphia be instantly followed up by our other cities, towns and villages—

A similar remonstrance will be sent from Boston in a few days.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Slade of Vermont, presented a memorial from some citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a constitution permitting the existence of slavery, and prohibiting the abolition of slavery. Mr. Slade moved that the memorial be read and printed.

The reception of the memorial was objected to. The Chair decided that it had been received.

The reading of the memorial was objected to, but the Chair decided that the gentleman had a right to call for the reading of a memorial, which had been received.

It was moved to reconsider the tacit vote assenting to the presentation of the memorial, which motion the Chair said was in order.

Pending this motion, upon the suggestion of Mr. Glascock,

The Chair stated, that after examining the memorial, he had found that it came within the resolution referring all papers on the subject of abolition to the select committee on that subject, and that accordingly, the memorial had been received and referred under that resolution.

Mr. Cambreleng called for the special order of the day.

Mr. Slade reiterated the demand, which he had before made and had not abandoned, for the reading of the memorial.

Thereupon a dozen questions of order arose and were answered about.

The Chair decided that the memorial had been disposed of, and that it was not now in order to demand its reading.

Mr. Slade appealed from this decision. Some five or six questions of order were now started, pending all which, a motion was made to adjourn, which was agreed to. So, at 1-2 past 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.



## FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## "TELL IT NOT IN GATH."

Rev. George Storrs, a member of the New Hampshire Conference, after delivering a lecture on slavery, at Pittsfield, N. H. was arrested in the pulpit on the following complaint:—

To Reuben T. Leavitt, Jr. Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Merrimack in the State of New Hampshire.

Sherburne Green, of Pittsfield, in said county of Merrimack, yeoman, and gives the said Justice to understand and be informed that George Storrs, a transient person, yeoman, at said Pittsfield, in said county of Merrimack, on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, was a common railer and brawler, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State. Wherefore the said Sherburne Green prays that the said George Storrs may be held to answer to this complaint, and that justice may be done in this premises.

Merrimack, ss. March 31, 1836.—Then the said Sherburne Green personally appeared and made oath that the above complaint by him subscribed is in his belief true.

Before me— R. T. LEAVITT, Jr., Justice of the Peace.

A true copy— R. T. LEAVITT, Jr., Justice of the Peace.

He was tried before R. T. LEAVITT, Jr. Esq. The whole of the evidence follows, as we find it in the Herald of Freedom. Our readers may judge of the justness of the decision.

Caleb Brown was called and sworn. Questions, all by Norris, on the part of the prosecution. Question. Were you at the Baptist meeting-house? Answer. Yes. Q. Did you hear the discourse? A. Yes. Q. Did he say anything about slavery existing in the Northern States? A. He said there were slaveholders in the Northern States. Q. Did he say anything about slavery in Maryland? A. Yes. Q. Did he say that the laws of Maryland made slaves as goods and chattels? A. He did. Q. Did he say anything of the kind in regard to those who oppose Abolitionists? A. He said they might know about it if they would; their books were all about it.

Thomas Steel called and sworn. Q. Were you at the Baptist meeting-house? A. Yes. Q. Did the defendant have a discourse there? A. He did. Q. Did he say anything respecting the ignorance of the opposers of abolitionists? A. He stated they had the means of information, but did not make use of it. Q. Did he state anything with regard to the Southern States? A. He stated he had the heads of their State governments, and stated what they were. Q. What did he state? A. That slaves were regarded as chattels.

Mr. Storrs made no defence. He was found guilty, and the following sentence was pronounced upon him by Mr. Justice Leavitt, from which he has appealed.

Merrimack, ss. Be it remembered that on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, Sherburne Green of Pittsfield, in said county, yeoman, came before me, Reuben T. Leavitt, Jr. Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county of Merrimack, and on oath complained, and gave me the said Justice to understand and be informed, that George Storrs, of said Pittsfield, yeoman, otherwise called George Storrs, a transient person, yeoman, at said Pittsfield, in said county of Merrimack, on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, was a common railer and brawler, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State.—Whereupon afterwards on the same day, the said Justice, by virtue of a warrant issued upon the complaint read, and having heard the complaint read, said that he was not guilty of the said offence, and thereupon after having the evidence offered as well on the part of the said George Storrs as in behalf of the State, and maturely considered the same, it appears to me the said Justice that the said George Storrs is guilty in manner and form as in the said complaint alleged.—It is therefore considered by me the said Justice, that the said George Storrs be COMMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION in said town of Pittsfield, there to be put to HARD LABOR for the term of THREE MONTHS, and pay the costs of prosecution, taxed at fifteen dollars and sixty cents, from which sentence the said George Storrs appeals to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas next to be held at Concord, within and for said county of Merrimack, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1836.

R. T. LEAVITT, Jr., Justice of the Peace.

The chief instigator of this transcendent outrage appears to have been one MOSES NORRIS, Jr. Esq. who appeared as counsel for the prosecution. Bail was offered on the spot by several gentlemen when the arrest was made, but it was refused by the Sheriff. Bro. Storrs, in his account of this affair, says:—I asked of the Court, that the trial might be put off till to-morrow morning—among other reasons, that this was the day appointed by the Governor and Council as a day of fasting and prayer. Mr. Norris thought my offence of such a character, that I ought to have no such indulgence! The Court refused my request, but proposed an adjournment of one hour and a half for dinner. Instead of going to dinner, (there is the patience of saints!) Bro. S. repaired to the congregational meeting-house, which was filled by an attentive audience, whom he addressed from these words:—Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them; remembering that it was literally true, that he was in bonds with the oppressed at that moment, being under bonds for his appearance in court in an hour and a half. The court was held in the meeting-house. Dr. Jeremiah Blake, of Pittsfield, testifies in the Herald of Freedom, that Moses Norris said in conversation, 'he would be one to go into the pulpit, and take said Storrs out, to prevent his delivering a lecture, and that he further said with an oath, that 'he would take his gun, and shoot down the leading abolitionists in the country, rather than that cause should prevail—that such men ought to be mobbed.' Now for the speech of this Norris before the court:

May it please the Court. I have not risen with a view of helping the Court in coming to a right decision upon this case. They know their duty and will doubtless faithfully perform it. And though what I may say may not aid you in making your decision, yet I feel in duty bound to offer a few remarks. The accused has said he should make no defence. But were I in his case; did I stand charged with the offence alleged against him in this indictment; I should think I ought to have something to offer. The defendant stands charged with being a common railer and brawler. And I ask you to consider whether the charge has not been fully sustained by the evidence adduced. I ask, has there not been an insult offered by the defendant to-day not only to this town, but to these states? Is it come to this? Must

the institutions of our country be thus abused with impunity? We are not advocating slavery. But we say the laws of the land must be obeyed. His professions to know the laws of these states. Has not the defendant railed against these laws, and abused the southern confederacy to-day? I have been accused of mobbing. But I have been against it. And I have engaged in this cause, because I have been applied to thus to do by the authorities of the town. If the defendant shall experience evil consequences from this trial, he must remember that he has been influenced to bring upon himself that reprobation which he may experience. He was told of the effect which would be produced, if he proceeded to lecture in this place. The committee were sent to remonstrate against his preaching; and warn him of the consequences if he did. But he persisted, and with his eyes open. But he disregarded the warning. He has entered the sacred desk, and railed against the laws of the land, and called the northern people slaveholders. But where is the northern slaveholder? I can tell you. They are those who oppose the Abolitionists. It is not that we hold slaves in bondage; but he has said, there are no Abolitionists, who would not cheerfully subscribe to the resolutions often passed by their opposers, acknowledging the right of the slaveholding states to regulate slavery among themselves. And if a man tells you he don't mean to do a certain thing, and then goes directly forward and does it, how do you regard his assertion? But the defendant says it is a moral force, which he and his abettors are using for the removal of slavery. But to deliver what he has to-day from the sacred desk must be moral, very moral. What is the course he has pursued but abusing the states? If any rose up and abused our laws, would it not be insulting? Would it not strike a blow at our institutions? Then what better is the course of the defendant, than the open resistance of treason and violence? There is no morality in it. We have guaranteed to the southern states the right to regulate the subject of slavery, and we have no right to call these in question.

With the exception of the passage of the Black Law in Connecticut, no transaction in the free States, in favor of the bloody despotism at the south, has so moved our spirit, as the one recorded above. When Lewis Tappan's house was plundered, and his property burnt in the streets; when Samuel Hanson Cox was compelled to flee for self-preservation from New-York city; when brickbats and rotten-eggs were thrown at the heads of Thompson, Stuart, Weld, Phelps, Green, &c. &c.; when Alvord was seized by ruffians in disguise at midnight, and hurried away to be tarred and feathered; when prayer-meetings in Salem, Newburyport, and elsewhere, were lawlessly invaded; when the editor of this paper was seized by a mob, and dragged through the streets of Boston; in each of these, and in a great multitude of similar cases, it was the action of an infuriated mob, rioting in contempt of law, and conscious that if justice were duly administered, they would be incarcerated in prison for safe-keeping. Even in the infamous affair at Northfield, a few months since, when Bro. Storrs was arrested and ordered to stop, while upon his knees in prayer to God in presence of a large assembly,—although this outrage had at that time found no parallel,—yet as the mock-trial of Bro. Storrs ended in his acquittal, there was less to excite our indignation and astonishment. But his seizure, trial, conviction and sentence at Pittsfield, altogether form the climax of northern impiety and ferociousness, because executed under the forms of law. We can find nothing to match it in absurdity, or in wickedness, except we recur to the days when martyrs were burnt to the stake because they maintained that a waver, though consecrated by a Popish priest, was not the actual flesh and blood of Christ, but was still a wafer, and nothing more, nothing less.

Look at the circumstances attending this outrage: Mr. Storrs is a minister of the gospel of Christ, wherever known beloved, esteemed and admired for his talents, his goodness, his zeal and devotedness in every good work.

He was invited to deliver two addresses in Pittsfield on Fast-day, (in the Baptist meeting-house in the forenoon, and the Congregational meeting-house in the afternoon,) by Jonathan Curtis and John Richardson, clergymen of that place.

In complying with this invitation, at the close of his first lecture, while kneeling at the side of Rev. Mr. Curtis, (the latter being audibly engaged in prayer,) to use his own words, 'I heard some one coming, with a quick step, through the aisle and up the pulpit stairs, and felt some one lay his hands upon me and say, 'I have a warrant to arrest you.' I still remained upon my knees: the man gave me a gentle shake, and said, 'Come!' This was Mr. Sheriff Pickering of Pittsfield. What a gross violation of the sanctity of religious worship!

The perjury of the tool in this case, Sherburne Green, is as appalling, as his complaint is scandalous and absurd. He swears that, in his belief, Mr. Storrs is 'a common railer and brawler, contrary to the form of the statute, &c. and against the peace and dignity of the State.'!!!

The refusal to allow of bail, and a day's delay of the trial till the fast had ended, was the extreme of tyranny.

The riotous, and even murderous language of Norris, in conversation with Dr. Blake, shows the spirit of the prosecutor to have been diabolical. The speech of Norris is the perfection of asinine stupidity.

The evidence produced against Bro. Storrs is an unequalled burlesque upon judicial proceedings. It was testified that he declared 'that slaves were regarded as chattels,' that there 'were slaveholders in the northern States,' and that the opponents of abolitionists might ascertain their principles if they would read!! For making these declarations, he was convicted by Mr. Justice Leavitt, in the true Jack Cade style, of being 'a common railer and brawler,' and sentenced to the House of Correction, to be put at hard labor for the term of THREE MONTHS, and pay the costs of prosecution!!! This is the liberty of speech in a free country—in democratical New-Hampshire. How they will taunt and abuse us across the Atlantic!

Cade. Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm by erecting a grammar school. Smith. The clerk of Chatham: he can read, and write, and cast account.

Cade. O monstrous! Smith. We took him setting of boy's copies.

Cade. Here's a villain.

Smith. He's a book in his pocket with red letters in it.

Cade. Nay, then he is a conjurer.

Dick. Nay, he can make obligations, and write court hand.

Cade. I am sorry for't: the man is a proper man, on mine honor; unless I find him guilty, he shall not die.

Cade. Dost thou use to write thy name? or hast thou a mark to thyself like an honest, plain dealing man?

Clerk. Sir, I thank God, I have been well brought up that I can write my name.

Alf. He hath conspired: away with him; he's a villain and a traitor.

Cade. Away with him, I say: hang him with his pen and inkhorn about his neck?

The conviction of the clerk of Chatham is more tolerable than that of Bro. Storrs, inasmuch as the clerk pleaded guilty to the charge brought against him.

## ABOLITION POLITICS.

In one State at least the Abolitionists, it seems, have become of sufficient importance in the estimation of the political parties, to be sought after and courted.—But we trust they will not there, or anywhere, suffer themselves to be made tools of. Let them at all times, and in all parts of our country, be steadfast in their adherence to the principles for which they are contending—and vote for no man of whatever political party, who is a despiser of the poor, or who will suffer the rights of his fellow citizens and fellow men to be set at naught, for the sake of any political advantage, however great.

We commend to their imitation the example of our brethren in Rhode Island, as given below from the Providence Journal:

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the R. I. State Anti-Slavery Society, held at Providence, April 8, 1836, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas in the contest now pending in this State for the election of General Officers and Representatives to the General Assembly, attempts may probably be made by men in different political parties to obtain the votes of Abolitionists, by representing the cause in some degree as identified with their respective parties—

Therefore Resolved, That while we shall rejoice in any support which the principles of liberty and free discussion shall receive from any quarter, our friends throughout the State be cautioned against being induced by any such representations to identify themselves, as a body, with either political party, while at the same time they take care (with whatever party they may be individually associated) to withhold their votes from any candidate who will sacrifice the liberties of the people by a support of the resolutions and law, reported at the last session of the Assembly by Benjamin Hazard, or any legislative action of a similar character.

Wm. DROWN, Secretary.

IN SEASON!—PROSPECTIVE 'AGITATION'!—Our anti-slavery brethren in Ohio seem to be invigorated by the recent discussions in Congress. At a meeting of the Managers of the Geauga county Anti-Slavery Society, held at Chardon, 29th ultimo, it was

Voted, That it be recommended to all the township Anti-Slavery Societies in Geauga co. to get up, at an early day, petitions to Congress, which will meet at Washington the first Monday of Dec. 1836, praying that honorable body to exercise its constitutional power to abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories under its control.

This is a spirited example, worthy of universal imitation. The means and energies of all the anti-slavery societies in the United States should be brought to bear almost exclusively upon slavery in the District of Columbia, until it be crushed by the power of public opinion. Probably not less than FIFTY THOUSAND persons have petitioned the present session of Congress for its abolition. We expect to see a mass of petitions forwarded to the next Congress, unparalleled in the history of legislation in this country. The south may as well yield the point first as last—the Seat of our National Government will be redeemed from the stigma of oppression. The people are coming to the rescue.

A NEW CHARGE. In the U. S. Senate, the notorious T. H. Benton stated that the numbers of the Florida Indians 'were swelled by the addition of runaway negroes of the South, who were much more cruel than the Indians. [So much for oppression.] 'The sin of this charged upon the abolitionists, [not upon their tyrannical masters, oh no!—but he said it was but a drop in the bucket to the sin which they would have to answer for before these hostilities were terminated.' We refer Mr. T. H. B. to the declaration of Solomon:—'These things doth the Lord hate: A heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, and a false witness that speaketh lies.' 'A hypocrite with his mouth destroyeth his neighbor.' 'He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are abomination to the Lord.'

Between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in the sleigh, a man by the name of Yerkes, an agent, opened the canvas bag and took out a bundle of the Evening Star and destroyed it, first offering the papers to the passengers. Is this to be tolerated among other abuses?—N. Y. Star.

'It was your bull that gored my ox,' said the farmer. 'That alters the case,' said the judge. The N. Y. Star has been foremost in expressing its approval and exultation whenever the mail has been plundered of abolition newspapers, pamphlets and letters. But a bundle of the Star, it is alleged, has been opened and destroyed, which leads its Vandal editor to exclaim, 'Is this to be tolerated among other abuses?' O, certainly not—it was a great mistake, nay, a daring crime. If it had been a bundle of the Liberator, or Emancipator, or Human Rights, the act would have been not only pardonable but praiseworthy—not only 'tolerated among other abuses,' but recorded in the N. Y. Star as patriotic!—It is due to Mr. Yerkes to add, that he has publicly contradicted the statement of the Star in the most conclusive manner. But let this be remembered—that he who justifies or palliates the robbery of the mail in one instance, or towards one class of men, licenses its robbery in all instances, and towards all classes.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society held another meeting in the Hall, 46, Washington-street. Where were 'gentlemen of wealth and standing,' that they did not promptly assemble, as in October last, for the dispersion of this pestilent assembly of christian females? What recalcitants! Their conduct, however, deserves some mitigation of censure, inasmuch as it was very snowy on Wednesday, and they did not wish to soil their fine clothes and nicely brushed hats by an exposure to the storm.

The meeting was well attended by ladies,—among whom was our distinguished coadjutor Mrs. Child,—and its proceedings were of a most interesting and animated character. Upwards of ninety dollars were raised for anti-slavery purposes.

Soon after the October riot, this Society generously presented to the editor of the Liberator fifty dollars, as a token of their sympathy and regard, and also twenty dollars to the publisher, in aid of the paper.

A PROBLEM SOLVED. The Hon. Samuel Beardsley is a representative in Congress from New York. Since the commencement of the present session he has received the appointment of Attorney General of the State; has returned home and taken his commission, and entered into the enjoyment of the emoluments of his office—and has gone back to Washington and taken his seat at \$8 per day. Truly, the gentleman has solved the problem which puzzled to death the beast in the fable, for he can eat out of two cribs at once.

This is the same patriotic and honorable Mr. Beardsley, who was the leader of the Utica mob; and he has been appointed, since that disgraceful riot, Attorney General of the State! He is more deserving of a place in the prison at Sing Sing. The worst men are now most readily elevated to high official stations. This wicked nation!

## "THE GREAT NULLIFIER."

Freedom's Defence, or a candid Examination of Mr. Calhoun's Report on the Freedom of the Press, made to the Senate of the United States, Feb. 4, 1836. By Cincinnati. Worcester: Dorr, Howland & Co.

This is a well-written and eloquent pamphlet of 24 pages, worthy of an ancient or a modern 'Cicero.' The atrocious sentiments contained in Mr. Calhoun's Report ought to alarm and rouse the people of the northern States more than a foreign invasion; yet they have been read with apathy or mirth, as if they were perfectly innocuous or contemptible. We shall make some extracts from the review hereafter, first thanking its unknown author for his timely DEFENCE OF LIBERTY.

GOOD TESTIMONY. The Pittsburgh Manufacturer, a loose, irrelevant newspaper, says—

'The petitions thus far presented to Congress, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, have been principally from religious fanatics [meaning men and women of genuine piety] in the East, who seem determined to persist in their scheme of Abolition, under any peril whatever to themselves and to their common country.'

We have no doubt it will be found to be true, upon investigation, that many thousands of Christians have petitioned Congress, this session, for the purification of the District; but how the editor of the Manufacturer has ascertained the names of the petitioners, to decide upon their character so positively, he does not inform the world. Instantly, we know, is 'a great matter.'

HOW MOBS ARE EXCITED AND MURDER JUSTIFIED. A raving correspondent of the Medina (Ohio) Free Press uses the following ferocious language toward those who are pleading that the iron heel of tyranny may no longer crush a large portion of our guiltless countrymen to the earth:

'When a body of men with such feelings and principles, begin to distract the nation with their mad schemes, it is high time for community to notice them. I am no advocate of Lynch law, but I must say that if Lynch law must be practised, I know of no finer subjects for its operation than such fanatics. The only probable result of their present schemes, so far as appearances indicate, is a civil and servile war, terminating in bloodshed and the dissolution of the UNION!'

No advocate of Lynch law!—Why, the spirit of such a writer is 'fit for treason, stratagems and spoils.'

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE 'UNION.'

'The public will probably hear from the "Union" directly within a few weeks.'—Boston Recorder.

Will it have a spasm? Is there a galvanic battery attached to it, that will combine to give it a spasmodic action? Does it take 'a few weeks' to raise the electricity high enough to galvanize it? We have not heard of it for some weeks, and we have got to wait 'a few weeks' longer, before we shall hear from it again. But what shall we hear then? Has it achieved a glorious victory over some unhallooed prejudice, and restored to the colored man one of his long lost rights? Has it broken in upon the slumbering consciences of the slaveholders, and held up to their view, in the light of truth, the ugliness and the sin of slavery? And does it require 'weeks' to tell of this?

## 'FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.'

Mr. Hunt from North Carolina, has come here at the North to lecture us on temperance. We care not who any man is, or where he is from, if his object is to do good. We would extend the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Hunt, and bid him God speed, though this not his native soil. But where is the consistency of those brawlers after the 'Foreigner'—the 'foreign incendiary,' &c. &c. in welcoming Mr. Hunt! Here is the answer. The Temperance cause is now popular, and it is always consistent to favor the popular side!

In the Massachusetts Senate, Tuesday, April 12, Mr. Whitmarsh, from the special joint committee on the petition of George Osborne and others, reported that it is inexpedient to take any further order thereon. Mr. W. also, in behalf of the minority of the above committee, submitted a report, accompanied with resolves—and said reports were laid on the table, and 8000 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

## YOUNG MR. LUNT OF ESSEX.

The Liberator of Saturday contains nearly twelve columns of the Report of the discussions of Slavery before the Committee of the Legislature, which were so offensive to the dignity of young Mr. Lunt of the Senate, the Imperial Chairman and great Apostle of gag-law. The report in the Liberator is literally correct, as we can vouch. Any candid man who reads it will be puzzled to find a sentence that would be deemed disrespectful to any dignitary on earth, excepting always Gov. McDuffie and young Mr. Lunt of the Senate. We hope that all the members of the Legislature who are not carried away with fanatical devotion to the South, will read that debate before they act on either of young Mr. Lunt's reports, or pass any gag-law, or vote of censure on the freedom of the press.

Heretofore, the reports of Committees of our Legislature have been regarded as documents which might be believed. Mr. Lunt has the singular merit of having broken down this sacred confidence in the honor and truth of Legislative Committees. His report on the subject of the pretended insults he received in the interviews of the Committee with Dr. Follen, Mr. Goodell and others, no man who heard and saw all that took place, can believe. We challenge Mr. Lunt to produce ten out of 500 spectators who will say his report is fair and correct. Why not give facts, instead of the inferences of his offended people dignity? Not only does it give a totally incorrect construction to the facts, but it omits a very important fact. Mr. Lunt, after expressing great doubts about hearing the Abolitionists at all before hanging them, test it might displease the Southern planter, says—'Your committee, however, ventured to overlook all this, and heard the party upon two several occasions.' What concession! Now, who would suppose from this, that 'the party' here spoken of, had petitioned the Legislature to be heard before Mr. Lunt's Committee; that the petition had been granted, and thus Mr. Lunt ordered by both Houses to do what he now says he ventured to do as an act of monstrous liberality! Is this truth? Why has that petition been so carefully suppressed and not printed, although the motion of Mr. Whitmarsh embraced it?—Daily Advocate.

More of the Honorable Mr. Lunt. The tyrannical conduct of this pompous and arbitrary young Senator is filling the newspapers and private circles with remarks, and the whole Commonwealth with just indignation.—Concord Freeman.

EMANCIPATOR WEEKLY.—The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have resolved to issue a new series of the Emancipator weekly. The size will be the same as that of the present monthly Emancipator, and the price \$2.00 per annum, in advance. The new paper will be under the editorial care of Rev. Amos A. Phelps, and the first number may be expected in a few days.

N. B. The monthly periodicals will continue to be issued as at present.

## EFFECTS OF LEWDNESS.

HORRID MURDER AND ARSON. A young woman named Ellen Jewett, boarding with Mrs. Townsend, of No. 41 Thomas street, (a house of ill fame) was murdered in her bed yesterday morning. The circumstances, as we have heard them, are as follows: Miss Jewett had been for some time the kept mistress of Francis P. Robinson, clerk in a respectable mercantile house in Maiden lane, who it appears, from some cause, became jealous, and demanded of her a miniature likeness of herself, which he had presented to her, and also some correspondence that had passed between them, which she refused to give up. Nothing, however, occurred to lead to a supposition that any violence was intended. On Saturday night Robinson visited the house at the usual hour, and remained with her until 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he was heard by those sleeping in the lower part of the house to come down stairs, and finding the front door locked, he called out to the family to let him out; he immediately thereafter went to the back door, unlocked it, and in the act of climbing over the fence, his clock was caught by a nail, torn from his shoulders, and left on the fence, with a sharp hatchet tied to its tassels, where it was found in the morning.

A short time after he left, the inmates were alarmed by a dense smoke which filled the house, almost to suffocation. On going up stairs into the room of the unfortunate girl, the smoke was found to proceed from her bed, which was on fire, and on which lay her dead body; her head nangled in the most shocking manner, three deep wounds having been inflicted on her temples and forehead. Suspicion immediately rested on Robinson, who was arrested about 8 o'clock at his boarding house in Liberty street, and conducted by the officers to Thomas st. where the murder was committed, and where the coroner's jury was sitting over the dead body. Verdict of the jury, wilful murder.—Robinson was after the inquest examined and committed.—After leaving Thomas street, he went to his boarding house, and retired to bed, doubtless with the belief that the fire had communicated to the bed would destroy the building and its inmates, and thus conceal his black hearted crime. Robinson is a young man apparently about twenty years of age, of good address, and confident manner.—Mercantile Adv. of April 11.

## NOTICE.

A meeting of the Boston Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Anti-Slavery Hall, No. 46, Washington-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the discussion of the following question—'Would any evils, greater than those which are now the unavoidable attendants of slavery, result from the general and immediate emancipation of all the slaves, with the consent of their masters?' The discussion will be open to all.

S. OLIVER TORREY, Sec'y.

## NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Samaritan Asylum will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist meeting-house, corner of Hanover and Union-streets, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Addresses may be expected. Members of the Society and all others interested, are invited to attend.

## ANNIVERSARY

## OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The third anniversary of this Society will be held, with Divine permission, in the city of New York, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next.—The public exercises will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several distinguished gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. The auxiliaries are requested to send delegates. The friends of the cause throughout the Union are invited to attend. Delegates are requested to report their names at the Society's Rooms, No. 144 Nassau-street, immediately on their arrival in the city.

There will be a meeting of the delegates on Monday, 11th May, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Apply at Society's office, No. 144 Nassau-street.

JOHN RANKIN, Committee of Arrangements.

SIMON S. JOCELYN, Secretary.

New-York, March 14, 1836.

N. B. All editors, friendly to the cause of human rights, are requested to give the above notice an insertion in their respective newspapers.

## TO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

The Secretary of each Anti-Slavery Society is earnestly requested to report, upon the reception of this notice, to the Secretary for Domestic Correspondence of the American Anti-Slavery Society, information as follows:

1. The present list of officers in his or her Society.

2. Is the Society auxiliary to the American, or to some auxiliary of the American?

[N. B. 'Any Anti-Slavery Society, or association, founded on the same principles, may become auxiliary to this Society. The officers of each auxiliary society shall be ex-officio members of the Parent Institution, and shall be entitled to deliberate and vote in the transaction of its concerns.'—Constitution of Am. Anti-Slavery Society, Art. IX.]

3. What is the date of the Society's formation—its original number of members, and its present number?

Each secretary of a State or County Society is requested to forward all the information, as above, in his possession in regard to the societies in his state or county.

Address simply 'E. Wright, Jr., 144, Nassau street, New York.' The postage may be unpaid, if the writer pleases, provided the letter be mailed before the 20th of April.

To all secretaries, or other persons who make reports as above, THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT will be sent gratuitously as soon as printed.

## TREASURER'S NOTICE.

We would request the attention of the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society to the following notice. The close of the year is at hand, and what remains to be done must be done quickly. The Society has not dared to do otherwise than to repose full confidence in the pledges of its friends, and has accordingly incurred expenses and made arrangements which imperatively require all the funds due on subscription and even more, before its approaching anniversary. We hope the Treasurer's report will show on that occasion, that none of the subscribers have been deficient. The greater part we are happy to say, have already fully redeemed their pledges.

NOTICE.—To auxiliaries and contributors to the funds of the American Anti-Slavery Society. At a late meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, it was

Resolved, 1. That the Treasurer report all unredeemed pledges.

2. That the Treasurer request the auxiliaries, and all persons having in their hands money for the American Anti-Slavery Society, to forward the same without delay.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the Treasurer earnestly requests that all those who, at the anniversary meeting in May, 1835, or subsequently, have made pledges to the funds of the Society, and have not yet redeemed them, will promptly remit the amounts for which they are liable. And that all auxiliaries or persons having funds in their possession for the Society, will forward the same immediately.

JOHN RANKIN,

Treasurer A. A. S. Society, No. 8, Cedar st. New York, March 17, 1836.



## LITERARY.

[From the Boston Pearl.]  
THE PRISONER FOR DEBT.  
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Cast down, great God, the fane,  
That, to unshattered gloom,  
Round us have risen—  
Temples, whose priestly robes  
Moses and Jesus wore,  
Then bolt the poor man's prison.—Pierpont.

Look on him—through his dungeon grate,  
Feebly and cold, the morning light  
Comes stealing round him, dim and late,  
As if it loathed the sight.  
Reclining on his straw bed,  
His hand upholds his drooping head—  
His bloodless cheek is seamed and hard,  
Unshorn his gray, neglected beard;  
And o'er his bony fingers flow  
His long dishevelled locks of snow.

No grateful fire before him glows,  
And yet the winter's breath is chill:  
And o'er his half-clad person goes  
The frequent age thrill!  
Silent—save ever and anon,  
A sound, half murmur and half groan,  
Forces apart the painful grip  
Of the old sufferer's bearded lip:  
O sad and crushing is the fate  
Of old age chained and desolate!

Just God! why lies that old man there?  
A murderer shares his prison bed,  
Whose eyeballs, through his horrid hair,  
Gleam on him fierce and red;  
And the rude oath and heartless jeer  
Fall ever on his loathing ear,  
And, in wakened sleep,  
Nerve, flesh and fibre thrill and creep,  
Where'er that ruffian's tossing limb,  
Crimson with murder, touches him!

What has the gray haired prisoner done?  
Has murder stained his hands with gore?  
Not so; his crime's a fouler one:  
GOD MADE THE OLD MAN POOR!  
For this he shares a felon's cell—  
The fittest earthly type of Hell!  
For this—the boon for which he poured  
His young blood on the invader's sword,  
And counted light the fearful cost—  
His blood-gained LIBERTY is lost!

And so, for such a place of rest,  
Old prisoner, poured thy blood as rain  
On Concord's field, and bunker's crest,  
And Saratoga's plain!  
Look forth, thou man of many scars,  
Through thy dim dungeon's iron bars;  
It must be joy, in sooth, to see  
Thou monument! appeared to thee—  
Piled granite and a prison cell—  
The land repays thy service well!

Go, ring the bells and fire the guns,  
And ding the stately banner out;  
Shout "Freedom!" till thy lips are  
Give back their erudite shout:  
Let hoarse eloquence declaim  
Of honor, liberty and fame;  
Still let poet's strain be heard,  
With "glory" for each second word,  
And every thing with breath agree  
To praise "our glorious liberty!"

But when the patriot cannon jars  
That prison's cold and gloomy wall,  
And through its grates the stripes and stars  
Rise on the wind and fall—  
Think ye that prisoner's aged ear  
Rejoices in the general cheer?  
Think he his dim and failing eye  
Is kindled at your pageantry?  
Sorrowing of soul, and chained of limb,  
What is your carnival to him?

Down with the LAW that binds him thus!  
Unworthy freemen, let it find  
No refuge from the withering curse  
Of God and human kind!  
Open the prisoner's living tomb,  
And usher from its brooding gloom  
The victims of your savage code,  
To the free sun and air of God,  
No longer dare as crime to brand  
The chastening of the Almighty's hand.

\* Banker Hill Monument.

[From the Juvenile Reformer.]  
THE NEGRO BOY'S REMONSTRANCE.

Why do they mock me so?  
They say my tears shall pave,  
Like glittering gems, the way I go,  
Until I reach the grave.  
They tell me I no joy shall know,  
For I was born a slave.

They picture dreary years,  
And as each day drags by,  
They shadow it with toil and fears,  
A dull monotony.  
If aught the gloomy prospect cheers,  
'Tis but the hope—to die.

Thus ever mock they me,  
And when my spirit turns,  
And, as a thing that cannot be,  
The tale indignant spurs,  
Since the assurance—I am free—  
Within my bosom burns.

Then tauntingly they add  
Fresh words of bitter scorn,  
And point me to the chains so sad,  
By those around me worn,  
They shake the whip above my head,  
And say to these I'm born.

'Tis false! or Nature's scroll  
Is written with a lie.  
Why hath she traced upon my soul,  
In lines that cannot die,  
ETERNAL FREEDOM? Ye who stole  
My parents, tell me why?

Go, study Nature's plan;  
Search deep, and far, and wide;  
And find a fetter if you can  
Forged not in love, but pride.  
There is not one—then lordly man  
May well the chain deride.

Henceforth I'm free as light,  
Or the high swelling wave;  
No tramples an inherent right  
Who stoops to be a slave.  
Sooner this arm shall lose its might,  
This body find its grave.

## ON FREEDOM.

Freedom will break the tyrant's chains,  
And shatter all his whole domain;  
From slavery she will always free,  
And all her aim is liberty.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the New-Orleans American, March 23.]  
IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.  
CAPTURE OF SAN ANTONIO AND DESTRUCTION  
OF THE GARRISON.

We learn by the passengers of the schooner Comanche, 8 days from Texas, that the War has assumed a serious character. On the 25th Feb. the Texian Garrison in Bexar of 150 men commanded by Lt. Col. B. Travis, was attacked by the advance division of Gen. Santa Anna's army, consisting of 2000 men, who were repulsed with the loss of many killed, between 500 and 800 men, without the loss of one man of the Texans. About the same time, Col. Johnson, with a party of 70 men, while reconnoitering the westward of San Antonio, was surrounded in the night by a large body of Mexican Troops. In the morning the demand of a surrender was made by the Mexican Commander unconditionally, which was refused; but offer of surrender was made as prisoners of war, which was accepted by the Mexicans—but no sooner had the Texans marched out of their quarters and stacked their arms, a general fire was opened upon them by the whole Mexican force—the Texans attempted to escape, but only three of them succeeded; one of whom was Col. Johnson.

Between the 25th Feb. and 2d March the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo, and bombarding the place; on the 2d March, Col. Travis wrote that 300 shells had been thrown into the Alamo without injuring a man—on the 1st March the Garrison of Alamo received a reinforcement of 32 Texans from Gonzales, having forced their way through the enemy's lines, making the number in the Alamo consisting of 182 men.

On the 6th of March, about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the whole force of the Mexican army, commanded by San. Anna in person. The battle was desperate until daylight, when only seven men belonging to the Texian Garrison were found alive, who cried for quarters, but were told that there was no mercy for them—they then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman, Mrs. Dickinson, and a negro of Col. Travis, were the only persons whose lives were spared. We regret to say that Col. David Crockett and companion, Mr. Berton and Col. Bonham, of S. C. were among the number slain—Gen. Bowie was murdered in his bed, sick and helpless. Gen. Cos on entering the Fort ordered the servant of Col. Travis to point out the body of his master; he did so, when Cos drew his sword and mangled the face and limbs with the malignant feeling of a Comanche savage. The bodies of the slain were thrown into a mass in the centre of the Alamo and burned—the loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was not less than 1000 killed and mortally wounded, and as many wounded, making with their loss, in the first assault, between 2 and 3000 men.

The flag used by the Mexicans was a blood-red one, in place of the constitutional one. Immediately after the capture, Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs. Dickinson and the servant to General Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was bearer of a note from Santa Anna, offering the Texans peace and general amnesty, if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen. Houston's reply was, True sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men, but the Texans are not yet conquered. The effect of the fall of Bexar throughout Texas was electrical. Every man who could use the rifle and was in a condition to take field, marched forth to the seat of war. It is believed that not less than 4000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Comanche sailed, determined to wreak their revenge on the Mexicans.

Gen. Houston had burnt Gonzales, and fallen back on the Colorado with about 1000 men. Col. Fanning was in the Fort at Goliad, a very strong position, well supplied with munitions and provisions, with four or five hundred men.

The general determination of the people of Texas is, to abandon all their occupations and pursuits of peace, and continue in arms until every Mexican east of the Rio del Norte shall be exterminated.

TEXAS. A private letter received in N. York, from Nacogdoches, states that the greatest alarm prevails in that place on account of the Indians, who are flocking thither in great numbers, ostensibly for the purchase of ammunition and other supplies. These Indians are friendly to Mexico, and it is the general belief that if any of the force should be detached, the town would be sacked and burned forthwith.

Gen. Austin has arrived in Philadelphia, from Texas. He is on his way to New-York, where it is his intention, if possible, to procure a temporary loan for the benefit of the Texian Government.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]  
THE FLORIDA WAR.

The latest advices give reason to believe that this war is by no means terminated; and unless Gen. Scott, by the decided movement he is about to make, should kill or capture the main body of the Indians, it would not be strange if they should be able to hold out till next autumn; for the heat and unhealthiness of the climate will soon render military operations nearly impracticable.

This war, trifling as it may appear on the page of history, and contemptible as may be the enemy in point of numbers and resources, will not cost this nation less than from three to five millions of dollars. We cannot help thinking this useless waste of treasure, to say nothing of sacrifice of blood, might have been avoided, if a more liberal and enlarged policy had been pursued—that is, if those chiefs not disposed to remove, had been won over by presents, by persuasion, by kindness, by any thing rather than force, to abide by the treaty of Payne's Landing.

The war prior to this, which we had with these people, grew out of a circumstance trivial in itself, but which serves to show, how frequently great ill spring from trifling causes. An Indian squaw digging potatoes in her own field, was beset by a sergeant of the 7th Regt. who endeavored to dispossess her of a part of her property. In the scuffle which ensued, the squaw was killed by the sergeant. At the time, she was *enraged*, and this, by the rigid construction of the Indian law, (*ter talionis*) was the destruction of two lives, and could only be appeased by the killing of a like number of whites. An opportunity for revenge soon presented itself. Sergeant McClosky, and a soldier named Brown, while descending the Alabama River in a canoe, were fired upon and killed.

Not long after this, a collection of lawless whites invaded the Indian territory, collected their horses and cattle, and were driving them off, when they were overtaken by the Indians—a desperate fight ensued, in which the Indians were repulsed, and the stock driven off. In retaliation for these outrages, they murdered Mrs. Garret and family on the confines of Georgia.

Soon after this, Gen. Gaines went into Florida to Fort Scott, at the time the nearest post we had to the Indians, and sent a talk to Pin-hadjo the chief, and an invitation to him to come to the fort. The wily old chief however declined the honor, and sent Gen. G. word that if he wished a talk, he must come to him. Gen. Gaines then made a formal demand of the murderers, to which Pin-hadjo replied by a talk exhibiting a kind of

regular account of debtor and creditor, wherein he showed that the whites had killed nine Indians, and the Indians had only killed seven whites. Thus there was a balance of two lives in his (Pin-hadjo's) favor, and if there was any 'giving up' Gen. Gaines was bound to furnish the deficit. Finding himself unable to effect any thing in this way, Gen. Gaines despatched Major Twigg with an armed force to the Indian town, to take Pin-hadjo and bring him to the fort; giving at the same time express injunctions not to fire on the Indians, unless they fired first. A battle however ensued. It was said the Indians fired first, and probably they did; but their town was invested with an armed force. Major Twigg did not succeed in capturing Pin-hadjo, and from that moment open hostilities commenced, and continued for twelve months, when Gen. Jackson took the command, and brought the war to a speedy close.

Thus you see, that the act of one lawless scoundrel occasioned—and had it been punished, or the fellow handed over to the Indian authorities, would have prevented—the murder of these excellent soldiers McClosky and Brown, as well as that of Mrs. Garret and family, and would have prevented the bloodshed, which took place after hostilities commenced.

The moment an injury is done an Indian, it becomes the interest, as well as duty of the white man, to have it investigated and repaired. When this is the case, the Indians will be found honest and good neighbors.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT AT CONCORD, N. H. On Thursday of the last week, the Rev Mr. Cheever, of Salem, preached an Abolition Sermon in the morning, and delivered a total abstinence discourse in the afternoon, at Concord, N. H. During the night, as we learn from the Concord Enquirer, some 12 or 14 individuals passed from near the State House Yard, with horns of discordant notes, and a hastily created image, to the north end, and on their return drove to Mr. Bouton's house, where Mr. Cheever was lodged, and after having sounded their horns, and elevated the man of straw some eight or ten feet, one commenced a loud rapping with the knocker on the door, and expressed a desire to "see the man that dreamed a dream." This noise soon brought together a squad of citizens who had been awakened by the noise and otherwise, among whom was an energetic police officer, whereupon the image, passengers, &c. took up the line of march and returned to the State House Yard, where fire was applied to the man of straw and all dispersed. The next morning the Committee of the Society which had invited Mr. Cheever to come to Concord and deliver an address, deemed it their duty to the person invited, to Mr. Bouton, at whose house he lodged, and to the place, the peace of which they thought had been disturbed, to investigate the matter, and accordingly six persons were commissioned against, tried, and five of them were fined three dollars each, and costs of prosecution.—Deeming it at last the shortest way of closing the concern, the five (four of whom were appointed Constables at the late Town Meeting) paid their fines.—Transcript.

[From the N. Y. American.]  
THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR.—The following is an extract of a letter just received from a friend in Philadelphia, a gentleman of the old school—the school of Franklin, Rush and Jay! Will you give it an insertion?

The conditions which are contained in the proposed Constitution of Arkansas, meant to perpetuate slavery to remotest time, by placing the subject even beyond the control of legislative action, have excited but little attention, either public or private, that I can discern; when there ought to be throughout the country but one voice of indignant opposition. If the beautiful and extensive Arkansas country, purchased by the purse of the nation, should be delivered over, thus chained and pinioned, to the dominion of interminable slavery, and by the American nation too, as it can only be so done by the act of Congress, it will be a sin of such unparalleled magnitude as has rarely been committed by any nation! Yet is there no voice raised on the floor of Congress—no public meetings—no private efforts to prevent its accomplishment; but instead thereof, the stillness of death—the stillness which precedes the most awful visitations of Divine Providence! But I err in saying there is no movement; with this communication I send 'The Friend,' which contains some remarks, calculated within the sphere of its circulation, to excite feeling and attention, and within that sphere I have reason to know there will be a respectable movement. My object in writing now is to learn whether personal influence, by correspondence with members of Congress, has been resorted to; whether there is any mode in contemplation with you for concentrating individual exertions by public action; or, in what way you have met the subject, or design to approach it? Are — and — awake to it? and are men, untrammelled by Anti-Slavery association—yet good men and true—such as — and others who move in the Missouri question, to be found, who will come up to the rescue—who will occupy the foreground? Here is a wide field for action—where all christian men can meet, and no vested rights to interfere!

Your city once gave the impulse to a public meeting in Philadelphia, when the question was raised regarding the admission of Missouri. May it not do it again? \* \* \* Whatever action is had, it should be prompt, or it will be too late. I am, with much esteem and respect,  
THINE.

The provision in the Constitution of Arkansas, referred to in the above communication, is in these words—"The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners: they shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States."

These provisions do virtually immortalize slavery in Arkansas; for so long as a single slave-master exists, slavery must endure. But an appeal now to the moral sense and genuine principles of liberty, of the free States, seems to us utterly hopeless—so debauched on the subject of slavery does public sentiment appear to us.

## ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS.

We inserted last week a paragraph respecting the admission of the Arkansas country as a new state into the Union; whence it appears that the constitution adopted by the representatives of the people within the territory, not only looks to the extension of the slave system there, but provision is made positively interdicting the legislature from passing laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of the master. The question of the admission of this large section of country into the Union as a state—a slave state—is now, we understand, before Congress, and yet from any thing that appears, there seems to be almost a total apathy of the public mind in regard to it. Can nothing be done to arouse attention, to awaken the sympathies of the people to the subject?—Some twenty years ago, in the case of the Missouri question, as it was then denominated, a similar inertness for a time prevailed. One individual, however, distinguished for promptitude and energy of action in works of benevolence, the late William Newbold, of Burlington country, New Jersey, was alive to the occasion—did not rest until he had effected a meet-

ing of the citizens in the neighborhood, which resulted in the adoption of a memorial to Congress, expressive of their views. The example was followed in other places, and spread with electric rapidity over the land, until the tables of the house of representatives, and of the senate chamber, were loaded with memorials against the extension of the curse of negro slavery into the new state. And there was every probability that the generous and praise-worthy efforts would have been crowned with success, had it not been for the *dough faces*, as John Randolph sarcastically called them, or unfaithfulness to their own convictions of equity and justice on the part of certain members of congress. We therefore repeat the question, can nothing now be done to stir up to action in the case? Are there none prepared to come forward, and to take the necessary steps towards the call of a public meeting on the subject? Are we to sit passively, with folded arms, and see the dark portentous cloud spread, until it overshadows the whole south-western country? We merely throw out the hint for others to reflect upon.—Friend.

## THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The following are the ayes and noes in the House of Representatives on that part of Mr. Pinckney's Resolution which declares that "Congress ought not to interfere in any way with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith:—unwise, impolitic and dangerous to the Union:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ash, Ashley, Barton, Beale, Bean, Bell, Bockee, Bouldin, Boyce, Boyd, Bunch, Bynum, John Calhoun, Cambreleng, Campbell Carter, Casey, John Chambers, Chapman, Chapin, Nath. H. Chaborne, John F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Conner, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Davis, Deberry, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Effner, Fairfield, Farin, Forister, French, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gillett, Graham, Grantland, Graves, Joseph Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, Hardin, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Halsey, Hopkins, Howard, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingham, Jabez Jackson, Jarvis, Jewier, Joseph Johnson, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Henry Johnson, Kinnard, Kingensmith, Lansing, Lawler, Joshua Lee, Luke Lee, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Manning, Martin, John A. Mason, William Mason, Moses Mason, Maury, May, McKomas, McKay, McKenon, McKim, McLene, Mercer, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Franklin Pierce, Pettigrew, Peyton, Phelps, Pinckney, Rencher, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Robertson, Rogers, Seymour, A. H. Shepard, Shields, Standefer, Steele, Tallaford, Taylor, Waddy, Thompson, Toucey, Towns, Turrill, Vanderpool, Ward, Washington, Weeks, White, Lewis Williams.—129.

Nays—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Chilton, Allan, Heman Allen, Anthony, Banks, Beaumont, Bond, Boon, Borden, Briggs, Brown, W. B. Calhoun, Carr, Chambers, Chaney, Childs, Clark, Corwin, Crane, Cushing, Darlington, Denry, Dickerson, Evans, Everett, P. C. Fuller, Granger, Haley, Hurd, Harlan, Hazeltine, Henderson, Heister, Hor. Howell, Hunt, Ingersoll, W. Jackson, James, Lincoln, Kilgore, Lane, Laporte, Lawrence, Lay, Lincoln, Love, Job Mann, S. Mason, McCarty, McKennan, Miller, Milligan, Morris, Parker, D. J. Pearce, Phillips, Potts, Reed, Russell, Schenck, Shinn, Stone, Smith, Spangler, Sprague, Storor, John Thompson, Underwood, Vinton, Wardwell, Webster, Whittlesley, Sherrod Williams.—74.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.

The debate on Mr. Calhoun's bill for the suppression of incendiary publications was commenced, to-day, in the Senate, by Messrs. Calhoun and Davis. Mr. Calhoun opened the debate in a brief, but able, ingenious, and moderate speech. Mr. Davis followed in a very cool, able, and effective reply. The great objection urged against the law proposed by Mr. Calhoun, is its impracticability; but this feature, I think, is only recommended; for if it were to be carried into effect, it would in effect be a law to authorize the Postmaster to open and inspect all private correspondence, which crime Mr. Calhoun and Mr. White have lately laid to the charge of the Post Office, in relation to their private letters. Further, this law, if carried into effect, would enable each Postmaster to examine and stop every treatise, tract, or newspaper of a political, moral, religious, or philosophical character, which the Postmaster, in his wisdom, might deem to have a tendency towards the excitement of an insurrection, or which might be considered as abusive of the institution of slavery, or defamatory of slaveholders. In fact, such a law could not be enforced, without an essential alteration of our form of government, and an abandonment of many of the most important principles of our free institutions. Some other mode more effective, and less repugnant to our habits and feelings, can be, and must be adopted for the protection of the rights and interests of our southern brethren, from the machinations of northern radicals and fanatics.—Cor. of New-York Journal of Commerce.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Resolved, That this Synod do most cordially recommend to the churches under our care, the use of all proper means to effect the speedy emancipation of slaves in the United States; and especially in the Presbyterian church. Synod do consider the existing system of holding in involuntary servitude their fellow men, as a crime of no ordinary character; against which they do most earnestly and solemnly testify.

On motion, Resolved, That this Synod not only consider that the practice of slavery by a professed Christian is a most heinous and aggravated sin; but that it ought to subject the perpetrator to the discipline of the Church. And that this resolution go in connexion with the former into the General Assembly.

## PHILOMATEAN SOCIETY.

To the Friends of mental culture among the people of Color: the following solicitation is respectfully presented.

Earnestly indulging the hope that an appeal to the benevolence of our friends, and the public, will not be in vain, in consideration of the object, which is to enable those who are anxious to erase from the inglorious record of past inactivity, a stain which they are determined to throw off by an active future, for which purpose a Society of young men, in the city of Boston, has been recently formed, known by the name of 'The Boston Philomatean Society,'—having for its object the promotion of literature in general, and the establishment of a Library—the latter of which is conceived to be indispensably necessary for the furtherance of their plan of future operation.

The members have made, and are still making, arduous efforts to purchase a suitable library and apparatus with their own funds. Their scanty means, thus far, have been quite insufficient to allow them to procure such books and apparatus as they deem highly important to promote the improvement of those who are connected with the Society.

It is with peculiar feelings of reluctance, knowing, as we do, the numerous calls on the benevolence of our friends, that we appeal to them at this time for aid. Yet we hope we shall not be

deemed intrusive, by soliciting donations in Books, Maps, or any Documents which may be thought useful to the Society. The smallest contribution will be acceptable, and the donors held in grateful remembrance. Gently we knock at the door of knowledge—will our friends give us the key to enter?

Donations may be left at the Anti-Slavery Rooms, 46, Washington Street, or at No. 10, Franklin Avenue.

WM. S. JENNINGS, Prefect.

Boston, March 26, 1836.

## TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Whereas, we believe that the formation of a State Temperance Society, among the colored people of the State of Connecticut, would be an efficient means of promoting the cause of Temperance. We, the subscribers, do therefore recommend the formation of a State Temperance Society on the principles of total abstinence from all liquors which will produce intoxication. And we do earnestly request the several Temperance Societies in the State, to send Delegates to meet with us in a Convention, to be held in the city of Middletown, Ct. on the 11th day of May, 1836, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the formation of said Society.

The invitation is extended to all the friends of Temperance who may please to attend, and take a part in the meeting.

## MIDDLETOWN.

J. C. Beman, N. Condit,  
J. Gilbert, E. DeForest,  
S. Condit, C. Brooks,  
J. O. Moody, G. Garrison.

## NEW-HAVEN.

A. C. Luca, J. W. Creed,  
A. C. Debois, L. Lathrop,  
J. Brown, J. Pennington.

## HARTFORD.

J. Mars, H. Foster,  
P. Swan, Z. Jones,  
J. Cross, Geo. W. Prince.

By order of the Home Temperance Society,  
C. BROOKS,  
Middletown, Ct. March 5, 1836.

## PROPOSALS.

For publishing the Poetical Works of Elizabeth Margaret Chandler: with a Memoir of her Life and Character, by Benjamin Landy.

ALTHOUGH this amiable and highly gifted author was not extensively known, by name, yet some of her writings have been widely circulated, and greatly admired. She wrote, occasionally, for some of the popular periodicals of her day, in Philadelphia and elsewhere. During a period of more than eight years, she contributed largely and regularly to the pages of the 'Genius of Universal Emancipation.' She also acted as the principal editor of the *Female Department* of that work, (and was the author of nearly all the original matter in that department,) upwards of four years, previous to its temporary suspension in 1834. But, owing to her retiring modesty—her particular aversion to public notoriety, she very seldom permitted her name to accompany the articles which she sent to the Press. This, while a great number of readers ever, upwards of the most refined taste in the circles of philanthropy and literature, were delighted and edified by the excellent productions of her pen, her exemplary character was little known beyond the pale of her family connexion and private acquaintance.

In order to furnish the reading community with some of her most admired poetical works, in a separate and convenient form for preservation and use, a choice selection has been made. This will shortly be published, together with a memoir of her life, if a reasonable patronage should be obtained.

The whole will be comprised in a volume of about 200 pages, 18mo. It will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a beautiful type, and handsomely bound in fancy muslin.

The price will be 62 1-2 cents per single copy—a liberal discount made to those who take ten or more copies, and become responsible for the payment.

Orders for the work must be forwarded (free of expense to the publisher) to LEMUEL HAWLEY, No. 400 Coates Street, Philadelphia. It will be put to press about the middle of the Fourth Month (April) next, provided a sufficient number of copies shall be subscribed for, to defray the expense of publication.

Philadelphia, 2nd Mo. 19th, 1836.

## NEW-YORK AGENT'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Liberator, and the friends of the cause, are respectfully informed, that owing to the remissness of a large number of the Subscribers in this city, for the 2d volume of that paper, and also the perplexity which must necessarily attend the efforts of newspaper Agents, particularly in cities where the subscribers continually change their residence from place to place, without his knowledge, he declined, (on account of the responsibility under which he was placed,) the agency of the paper for the present year, that some other person, more competent to bear the responsibility, might occupy the place. But since those who have been selected have declined the honor, I have decided to continue the agency; and I wish it to be distinctly understood, that each subscriber must be responsible for his own paper by paying for it in advance—that when he neglects to comply with the terms the LIBERATOR will cease to come.

I have now a list of 250 names, exclusive of those who have complied with the terms, and who have expressed a strong desire to receive the paper at the commencement of the present year, but the absence of the *effluvia* means, will necessarily delay the Liberator until it is convenient for our friends to 'pay in advance.'

DAVID RUGGLES.

New-York, March 28, 1836.

THE 2nd Quarter of Rev. John W. Lewis' School, for 1836, in Providence, will commence on the 2nd Monday in May, to continue 12 weeks. Mr. Ransom Parker, a Student from the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. is engaged as an assistant. The following branches will be taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Double and Grammar, Algebra, Book Keeping, and Astronomy. Single Entry, Natural Philosophy and Astrology. Tuition, \$3.00 per quarter. It is hoped the friends of Education, throughout the country, will embrace this opportunity in sending their children where every care will be taken to render them happy and contented. Board may be obtained in private families at \$1.50 per week. Application can be made to Mr. Lewis, by addressing him at Providence, R. I.

April 2, 1836. 3t

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. CHARLES WHIPPLE of Newburyport has lately issued from the press several little tracts upon Slavery, from the pen of our esteemed friend, Mrs. Child. Two of them, viz: 'Authentic Anecdotes of American Slavery,' 'THE EVILS OF SLAVERY AND THE CURE OF SLAVERY' may be found at the office of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, where the friends of the cause, if they wish to purchase, may be immediately supplied.

Jan 9.